

XII. FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ACT (5 U.S.C. APP.) SECTION 5(b)

The Committee finds that the legislation does not establish or authorize establishment of an advisory committee within the definition of 5 U.S.C. App., Section 5(b).

XIII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE
BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL,
AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONVENTION
CENTER AND SPORTS ARENA AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1995

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TITLE I—CONVENTION CENTER

SEC. 101. PERMITTING WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER AUTHORITY TO EXPEND REVENUES FOR CONVENTION CENTER ACTIVITIES.

[(a) PERMITTING EXPENDITURE WITHOUT APPROPRIATION.—The fourth sentence of section 446 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (sec. 47-304, D.C. Code) shall not apply with respect to any revenues of the District of Columbia which are attributable to the enactment of title III of the Washington Convention Center Authority Act of 1994 (D.C. Law 10-188) and which are obligated or expended for the activities described in subsection (b).]

[(b) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The activities described in this paragraph are—

[(1) the operation and maintenance of the existing Washington Convention Center; and

[(2) preconstruction activities with respect to a new convention center in the District of Columbia, including land acquisition and the conducting of environmental impact studies, architecture and design studies, surveys, and site acquisition.]]

[The fourth sentence of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (DC Code, sec. 47-304) shall not apply with respect to the expenditure or obligation of any revenues of the Washington Convention Center Authority for any purpose authorized under the Washington Convention Center Authority Act of 1994 (D.C. Law 10-188).]

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UNITED STATES NAVAL NUCLEAR
PROPULSION PROGRAM CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a significant milestone this August—the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program. Since its inception, this program has steadfastly demonstrated the advantages to our Nation inherent in the safe, responsible

application of nuclear energy. This program's accomplishments have left an indelible imprint on our Nation's military, geopolitical, and industrial landscapes.

Development of nuclear propulsion plant for military application was the work of a team of Navy, government, and civilian personnel led by Admiral Hyman G. Rickover. Starting completely from scratch in 1948, then-Captain Rickover obtained Congressional support to develop an industrial base in new technology, pioneer new materials, design, build, and operate a prototype reactor, establish a training program, and deliver to our Nation a nuclear-powered submarine, heralding the first true subsurface. Within eight years, the U.S.S. *Nautilus*, broadcast her historic message "Underway on nuclear power." From that moment, our maritime military capability was dramatically revolutionized.

The use of nuclear power in our submarines and surface ships played a fundamental role in shaping our Cold War military posture. Starting with the "Forty-one for Freedom", our nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, with their virtual undetectability, became recognized as the most invulnerable component of the strategic triad. The *Nautilus*, in becoming the first ship to reach the North Pole, demonstrated the unlimited endurance of our nuclear-powered attack submarines and their ability to traverse the seas virtually anywhere on the planet. When the U.S.S. *Enterprise* became the first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, our Navy made further strides in being able to rapidly project power to forward positions around the globe with minimal logistic constraints.

While these developments were vital in demonstrating to the world community the United States' resolve to protect democracy from the advances of communism, the mission of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program remains equally crucial in today's post Cold War era. In light of growing global uncertainty and greatly reduced number of overseas U.S. bases, the need to be able to rapidly project force is more prevalent today than ever. The demands on our Navy/Marine Corps teams are sizable as we confront this reality, but the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program remains at the forefront of developing innovative technologies capable of surpassing any advances made by potential adversaries. Introduction of the *Seawolf*-Class submarine and the future New Attack Submarine ensures the Naval capability developed over the last fifty years will continue to prevail for decades to come.

At the same time, there is more to this fine program than what we observe in today's Navy. The Program developed the first full-scale atomic power plant designed solely for the production of electricity—an effort which became a prototype for the majority of today's commercial nuclear power stations. The Program developed a nuclear-powered, deep-submergence research and ocean engineering vehicle which not only has provided the Navy a valuable asset, but has been of benefit to other government agencies as well as research and educational institutions. Thousands of individuals have participated in this successful program, and the training and skills these people have acquired have made invaluable contributions to our Nation's industrial base.

Fifty years is a long time for any organization to flourish, let alone a government entity,

but while the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has grown in size over the years, its basic organization, responsibilities, standards, and technical discipline have remained unchanged. As a result of this consistency in approach toward safeguarding an unforgiving technology, the Program has achieved a safety and performance record internationally recognized as second to none. After over 113 million miles steamed on nuclear power, there has never been a reactor accident nor has there been any release of radioactivity resulting in significant environmental impact. The fact that our nuclear-powered warships operate internationally, visiting numerous foreign countries and territories is testament to the confidence bestowed on the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program not only by our Nation, but by nations worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to note the accomplishments of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program over the past 50 years, and take particular pride in knowing the citizens of New York's 22nd District have played a tremendous role in the Program's success. At a time when we are reevaluating the role of government in our society, and are focusing our efforts on streamlining federal organizations, we must proudly recognize an organization that has stood the test of time without compromising quality or losing its sense of mission. I urge my colleagues to ensure these virtues are preserved through continued support for the unique structure and operating philosophy that has shaped this program's unwavering standard of excellence.

We extend our deepest gratitude to the dedicated men and women of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program who have forged its impeccable track record over the past fifty years, and wish the Program continuing success long into the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 31, 1998, I was unavoidably detained in traffic and missed rollcall vote No. 367.

FRESNO CITY COUNCIL'S UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES FLAG

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report that on June 23, 1998, the Fresno City Council unanimously passed a resolution in support of H.J. Resolution 54 prohibiting the desecration of the United States flag.

The Fresno City Council represents over half a million residents of the City of Fresno. The Council took this action because of their firm support of the symbolic nature of our flag. Our flag is more than cotton or nylon, it represents our nation's spirit of freedom and independence, and therefore merits the proper

reverence of all those who have the privilege to live in this great nation.

We live in the most diverse nation in the world, and the City of Fresno is a microcosm of that diversity with people of every language, culture and religion living in its borders. Yet despite that diversity, the City of Fresno and all its citizens unanimously support and stand behind protecting our flag. For our flag reminds us of our shared history and freedom, both of which transcend our diversity.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Fresno City Council's unanimous support of H.J. Resolution 54. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their support and reminding us of the vast and diverse support for protecting our great flag.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH A. WALSH

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, when he talked about Medal of Honor recipients like Kenneth A. Walsh, President Reagan asked "Where did we find such men?" He answered: "We found them where we always did—in our villages and towns, on our city streets, in our shops and on our farms." We found Kenneth A. Walsh in Brooklyn, and, more recently, I am proud to say, in Orange County, California. His presence alone—for he never boasted, or bragged, or even talked much about his service—reminded us of the cost of freedom, and the bravery inspired by the American ideal. The nation lost another hero last week. I submit to the RECORD an article from Friday's Orange County Register, so that we will always remember him:

[From the Orange County Register, July 31, 1998]

ONE ENEMY HE COULD NOT DEFEAT

(Military: Kenneth A. Walsh, a Medal of Honor recipient, dies at 81)

(By Tom Berg)

SANTA ANA—His bags were packed by the front door when he died. His ride to the airport was idling outside. Another air show and another honor were awaiting Kenneth A. Walsh, American hero.

He died Thursday doing what he'd done for decades—promoting patriotism as a recipient of the Medal of Honor.

Here was a Marine who shot down 21 Japanese planes in World War II. A pilot who crashed or was shot down five times. A man who earned the highest military distinction given in this nation.

His death, at age 81, leaves just two other living Medal of Honor recipients in Orange County.

"He was a natural-born fighter pilot, with guts you wouldn't believe," recalled historian, friend and veteran George Grupe, 76, of Newport Beach. "To fly in when he's outnumbered 50 to one . . . he was a real tiger."

A pilot must shoot down five enemy planes before he is called an ace. Walsh had earned that title twice—downing 10 Japanese planes—before fate would usher him into the thick of two firefights in 1943 that would result in his meeting the president of the United States.

On August 15, Walsh led a squadron of five Corsairs into 30 Japanese Val bombers and Zero fighters massing to attack U.S. troops.

Walsh shot down two Vals and a Zero before 20mm cannon fire blew holes in the wing and fuel tank of his Corsair. He landed, but his plane never flew again.

Two weeks later, he spotted 50 Japanese planes while he was flying alone, away from his squadron. He dove into the fray against incredible odds and shot down two Zeros before rejoining his squadron. He then shot down two more Zeros before his Corsair took enemy fire and crashed.

"Everyone knew about Ken Walsh," said Medal of Honor recipient William Barber 78, of Irvine. "He was one of those few Marines who gained the day in competition with the Japanese air forces in the Solomon Islands in 1943."

After the war, Walsh and his wife, Beulah, walked timidly into the Oval Office, where Franklin Roosevelt handed him the Medal of Honor for gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

Walsh uttered few words.

"Scared, young man?" FDR asked.

"Yessir!"

"Lieutenant Walsh, will you shake my hand?" Roosevelt asked.

"Yessir!" Walsh said again.

Quite a moment for a young man from Brooklyn who joined the Marines as a skinny teen-ager. He retired as a lieutenant colonel and settled in Santa Ana in 1962.

The Medal of Honor has hung on the chests of only 3,412 soldiers since the days of the Civil War. Only 163 survive today—11 in California and two in Orange County: Barber and Walter Ehlers, 76, of Buena Park.

All three men appeared often at patriotic events. They were among eight Medal of Honor recipients from Orange County who were honored with monuments last Memorial Day at the War Memorial Plaza in Santa Ana's Civic Center.

"He was very proud of that," said Sid Goldstein, 78, of Westminster, past national Commander of the Legion of Valor. "He took pictures. He wanted to make sure all his family back in Brooklyn got a picture of that concrete. He used to say, 'Here I was a poor Irish kid from Brooklyn when I got the Medal of Honor. I never could foresee being so honored and respected in society.'"

For all his bravery, Walsh rarely talked about his heroics.

"He was always asked by different people about what he did, and he would tell them," said Beulah, his wife of 57 years, "but he never talked to me much about it."

Walsh, who died of a possible heart attack, was on his way to Oshkosh, Wis., for an air show where he was to be among four Medal of Honor recipients honored (one for each branch of service).

"All I can say is he'll be buried in Arlington National Cemetery, I hope," Beulah Walsh said. "That was his wish."

Besides his wife, Walsh is survived by a son, Thomas. Funeral arrangements are pending.

IN HONOR OF THE SPONSORS OF PROJECT CHILDREN 1998

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special group of people, the sponsors of Project Children '98 who have distinguished themselves with selfless dedication to the promotion and ultimate accomplishment of peace in Northern Ireland. Project Children

is an organization that provides young people from the north of Ireland a respite from the violence which for too long has been a part of their lives. Through their generosity of spirit, the children's sponsors serve as a vivid illustration of the best we, as Americans, have to offer: respect for individual freedom.

This year, the 52 families from my home state that have been kindhearted enough to open their lives to these young people include George and Victoria Amaratis, Rodney and Linda Bialko, Matthew and Mary Beth Bigley, Garry and Janet Baker, Gary and Linda Bardzell, Charles and June Bray, Edward and Carol Blakeslee, Kevin and Patricia Comer, Robert and Barbara Comito, James and Aljean Brennan, Philip and Kathleen DiCicco, Donald and Irene Diverio, Robert and Brianna Donohue, Al and Ellen Dorso, Peter and Robin DuHaine, Thomas and Cynthia Evison, Sr., Rick and Arlene Faustini, Ken and Arleen Ferguson, Robert and Elizabeth Gamble, Margaret Gilsenan, Michael and Pat Goodwin, Brian and Elizabeth Burdzy, Diane Capizzi, George and Margaret Hughes, Steven and Annette Carbone, Nicholas and Patricia Kaminski, Keith and Karen Kirby, Jeffrey and Carol Carlisle, John and Linda Camey, John and Louise McGlinchey, Raymond and Donna Flannery, Robert and Dyan Moore, Thomas and Michele Flynn, Anson and Patricia Grover, David and Cathleen Quinn, Raymond and Isabell Kayal, Kevin and Linda Kearney, James and Mary Ellen Ruitenbeg, Andrew and Lynne Klosowski, Gilbert and Sharon Mai, Robert and Linda McGee, Stephen and Catherine Simpson, Michael and Laura Sims, Cheryl Stone, Douglas and Susanna Stroud, Dan and Debbie McGovern, Robert and Denise Thompson, Jr., Elliot and Jean Scheps, Hoby and Joyce Stager, Keith and Barbara Stiehler, Kenneth and Makala Zollo/McQuiston, and Joseph and Barbara Wells.

The 57 Children we are privileged to have visit New Jersey are Darren Stirling, Michelle Donnelly, James Scullion, Gerald O'Reilly, Lesley Black, Steven Orr, Oriath McKenna, Ryan Corbett, Kevin Nellins, Michaela Doyle, Charlene McWilliams, Lindsey Todd, Louise McVeigh, Natalie Porter, Claire McKinley, Joseph Doak, Ryan Groves, Tanya Hughes, David Butler, Leonna O'Neill, Shauna O'Toole, James Adley, Seamus Nellins, Michael Duffy, Sean McKee, Karin Larkin, Daniel Lynch, Louise McConville, LeeAnne Cahill, Hugh McKibbin, Robert Watson, Seamus McDermott Gemma Johnston, Jason Curran, Joanne Kerrigan, Emma Campbell, Mark Kennedy, Danielle Gorman, Richard Cunningham, Luke McKibbin, Christopher McCrory, Gillian Millen, Lisa McCloskey, Michael Rankin Hannah Ganley, Jennifer Dixon, Nicola McCabe, and Kenneth Murphy.

I would also like to pay special tribute to John and Joan Hughes, Area Coordinators, Liam Neeson of O'Donoghues on First for hosting our annual luncheon, and Committee Members Carolyn Malizia, Patti Morreale, Mary Ann McAdams, Joseph Masterson, Edward Phillips, and Dennis Collins.

It is an honor to applaud the outstanding benevolence of the Project Children '98 sponsors. Their efforts to further the cause of peace have served as a beacon of hope for the countless others throughout Northern Ireland and the world. These compassionate individuals are truly local ambassadors of peace.